Businces Notices

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonated Waters, ade from distilled water, are gonreful to the ston rease appetite and readily mix with wine, or lique

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1838.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A statement in the Madrid "Imparcial" urging the Spanish Government to prepare for war caused a further decline in Spanish securities on the European exchanges; Spanish preparation for war goes on actively in European arsenals and shipyards; it was declared in Berlin that Spain could expect no help from Germany. — General Sung, of the Chinese Army, declares that he will defend Port Arthur even against the Russians. — The overdue Army, declares that he will defend Port Arthur even against the Russians. — The overdue American Line steamship Paris passed Scilly at \$500 a. m. yesterday. — It is rumored in London that Lord Salisbury is suffering from Bright's disease. — Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, has announced that he will proceed to Spain and claim the Spanish throne. — The nineteen men imprisoned in a flooded mine in Scotland were rescued. — "The London Statist" predicts a pigiron famine in Great nineteen men imprisoned in a hooded mine in Scotland were rescued. — The London Statist predicts a pigiren famine in Great Britain. — An American officer in Havana confutes the conclusions announced by Captain Perai, of the Spanish Court of Inquiry, and expresses the belief that the Maine was blown by a tornade. up by a torpedo. DOMESTIC .- It was again authoritatively an-

adopted by the War and Navy departments.

Señor Polo de Bernabe, the new Spanish Minister, presented his credentials to President McKinley, and speeches were made expressing confidence that friendly relations between Spain and the United States will continue — The House Committee on Naval Affairs decided that the cost of the three battle-ships proposed to be built should be \$6,000,000 each — Dr Anbe built should be 86,000,000 each. Dr Andrew S. Draper positively declined the position of Superints indent of Schools in New-York. The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade de-The directors of the Chicago Board of cided that they could fix no marginal price on wheat as asked for by Letter. — The president of the Cambridge University Athletic Club has written a letter, declining to accept the American challenge for track games, on the ground of not being satisfied with the status of American athletes.

American athletes.

CITY.—Dr. Trumbull W Cleaveland, a well-known physician, was arrested on a charge of manslaughter in having prescribed improper medicines for a six-weeks-old child, and was held for trial.

The annual dinner of the Brown University Club was held at Delmonico's.

Senators Ford and Guy and James S.

Lehmater and James S. Barkus spoke before the Independent Club of the XXIst Assembly District on the proposed primary law the Independent Club of the District on the proposed primary law.

Some novel suggestions for the celebration of Charter Day were made at a meeting of committees, including the distribution of kites to small boys and the placing of searchlights in manholes in Breadway and elsewhere. General Merritt talked about the rearrangement of the Army departments. —— The funeral of the wife of Bishop Littlejohn was held in Gar-den City —— Hilla Petersen, the alleged murof her infant daughter, was turned over custody of the Queens County authorities, were weak and lower.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 50; lowest, 51; average, 56%.

SPANISH POLICY IN CUBA.

A curious story comes from Havana concerning the origin of Spanish animosity against the American Consul-General It is said that Dr. Congosto, the Secretary-General of the Spanish Government in Cuba, asked General Lee what he thought of the system of autonomy recently established in that island; and that General Lee replied that it would be all right if it were accepted by the Cubans and brought peace; but that it was evidently not acceptable to the insurgents, it had not brought peace, and it must therefore be reckoned a failure. This reply is said to have incensed Dr. Congosto and at least one of his colleagues against General Lee, and to have caused them to make efforts at Madrid to seenre the recall or dismissal of the latter. The story may or may not be true. It is not impossible and does not seem improbable. Whether or not General Lee should have answered the question so frankly, or at all, may be open to debate. But of two vital points there can be no doubt. One is that the Spanish Secretary had no right to ask the question unless he was ready to receive, and to accept in good part, a straightforward answer to it, The other is that, according to the reports of the Spanish authorities themselves, the answer imputed to General Lee was exactly truthful and accurate.

It is idle to attempt to disguise the fact that autonomy has falled either to pacify the insurgents or to harmonize the non-insurgent factions. The war continues. It actually increases in scope and activity. No rebel leader of importance has accepted autonomy. No considerable body of rebels has surrendered. There is not even a disposition manifested to consider Spain's offer. The killing of Ruiz was the characteristic and significant answer of the insurgents, which they are ready to repeat, again and again, whenever opportunity is presented. In Spanish phrase, they are bent upon "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," until full independence is secured. To say this is neither to condemn the Spanish offer nor to approve the attitude of the insurgents. It is simply to state a fact of record. Equally matter of fact is it that the various Spanish parties in Cuba have not come to an agreement in support of autonomy. The Conservatives have opposed the system, and even threatened to withhold from any participation in elections under it, and their partial support has at last been secured only by what seems much like a wrecking of the autonomist scheme.

As a confirmation of and natural sequel to these facts now comes the announcement that the Spanish Administration has decided uponand has indeed entered upon-a radical change of policy. It has abandened hope of puelfication through offers of autonomy, and is reverting to the old system of military repression. But with what prospect of success? It tried that system, with its utmost skill and humanity, under Marshal Campes, and failed. tried it again, with all possible ferocity and relentlessness, under Weyler, and falled. It admitted that it had falled, in its temporary aban- Canal enterprise, with its nation-shaking exdonment of the system and in its substitution of offers of autonomy. And now it turns from

nation is more ready to concede that than is the United States. But when she shows and confesses her inability to do it, humanity and justice point relentlessly to an alternative.

THE UNION-ONE AND INSEPARABLE. The manifestation of patriotic feeling in Congress during the last week, through the speeches its unanimous adoption by both branches, has eaused universal satisfaction at home and unmistakably produced a deep impression abroad. Congressional action is not always a correct expression of National sentiment, but in this instance the Nation has authentically spoken through its representatives at the National cap-Ital. It is natural and becoming to rejoice in such a demonstration of loyalty, including every section and every shade of political opinion and dissipating the last remaining doubt that this is indeed a united country. From the West, where strenuous controversy over domestic policies has of late created sharp resentments, and from the South, where the memory of sacrifices for a cause that perished is still a living force, there have come the most fervid testimontals of devotion to the flag. And the fervor is indisputably genuine. There has been nothing artificial and tawdry in this display of patriotism. It has been recognized everywhere as a real thing, with a profound meaning for the United States and for all the world.

It was perhaps to be expected that the utter ances of Southern representatives should attract particular attention and become the chief subject of approving comment in the Northern press; but any indication of surprise on that ecount would signify a lack of discernment and might justly evoke a protest. The Tribune has often and within a recent period felt compelled to condemn Southern views of political obligations and their practical exemplification, but we do not entertain the slightest doubt that at any time during many years a similar occation of Southern loyalty. We believe, remem- cency, and perhaps not is by no means certain that if it had become necessary to employ force in expelling the French from Mexico the worn and despairing survivors of the war then just ended would not have insisted upon offering all that they had left to the Government.

We cannot, therefore, regard this impressive manifestation of Southern feeling as indicating a sudden and surprising development of patriotism. It is rather the consistent and inevitable co-operation of one section with all the rest in support of "that Union by which alone our existence is made sure." It is most patural, and because most natural most trustworthy and most welcome.

AUSTRIA'S CZECH RULER.

The new Ministry in Austria means business Of that there is no room for doubt. The name of the Prime Minister is proof of it. Four members of the former Ministry remain, with four new colleagues below the head. Their names are without special significance to American readers. The importance of the change resides solely in the identity of the new Prime Minister. He is well known here and the world over, and his accession to office is an epochmaking incident. A few years ago Austria had an Irlsh Prime Minister in the person of Count Taaffe. Then she tried in succession two Germans, Prince Windischgrätz and Count Kielmansegg. Next came a Pole. Count Badeni. He gave place to another German, Baron Gautsch. And now in the person of the formidable Count Thun she takes one from among these prime troublers of the Empire the Czechs. On the face of it, it is much as though at the height of the Irish Home Rule agitation a leading Irishman had been made Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Count Thun is a Czech of the Czechs, a member of one of the oldest and noblest families in Bohemia, a strong Bohemian Nationalist, and a fervent hater of the Germans. He used to be a Home Rule leader, demanding as a sine qua non that the Emperor should come to Prague and be crowned King of Bohemia with the crown of St. Wenceslaus, in the Hradschin. But he is something more than all this. He is an honest man and a sincere patriot, and perhaps the strongest executive in the whole Empire. It was in 1888 that he was most vigorously demanding that Dualism be abolished in favor of Federalism, with Bohemia the peer of Austria and Hungary. It was in 1880 that Count Taaffe shocked the Empire and surprised Europe by making him Viceroy of Bohemia It was not long afterward that Count Thun showed of what stuff he was made. The Czechs had hailed his appointment as a tri umph for them. They would now harry th Germans all they pleased. The Germans regarded it with despair. They were delivered into the hands of their enemy. Both soon discovered their mistake. The Viceroy held the balance true and administered equal justice When the Czechs burst all bounds of order be proclaimed martial law in Prague. That made them more than furious. But they were beat en. The Omladina was suppressed, the laws

were enforced, order was restored. On February 13, 1895, the hour of reckening came. It was in the Bohemian Landtag. Cenn-Thun arose to make an official statement concerning the course he had pursued. He began to speak in German. Instantly bedlam was let loose. The Deputies, most of them Czechs rose and howled like demons, "Speak Czechish or shut up!" The presiding officer rang his bell in vain. Its sound was unheard in the tumult. Count Thun alone was unmoved. Not a nerve quivered. He seemed oblivious of all that was going on. He simply talked on, like an automaton, with words each one of which was like a scourge of scorpions. The speech was unheard in the Chamber. But next day it was published in full in every city and town of the Empire, and it was the death knell of th Young Czech party. Count Thun was not mere ly a Bohemian. He was the master of Bo-

Now he is to rule the Empire at Vienna. It will be with a strong hand, be sure of that, German and Czech and Pole may all expect equal justice. They may also look for unspar ing discipline if ever they break the peace or plot treason against the Empire. There will be no more such seenes as those of last year in the Reichsrath. The new ruler will have none of them. He wears a glove of velvet, but the hand within is of tempered and hardened steel. There could be no better man to lead the Government in these days of intestine storm and stress, and that he has been called to the leadership is promising of great good to the much-vexed Empire.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Since the collapse of the original Panama its latest failure back to a former failure! Sure country. Rumors have come to hand now and horrors the like of which is not often found ly it can have scant expectation of sympathy. then of attempts to rehabilitate the scheme, and outside of works of the imagination. The or even of patience, on the part of other na- of actual work bogun again. These have been Court of Miracles was a loathsome blot upon tions. Spain has a right to quell domestic dis- received with a mingling of increduity and the civilization of centuries ago. The Viazemturbances and to maintain her authority over indifference, the prevalent idea apparently being ski Monastery is a more hideous blot, existing Lar own, unvexed by outside interference. No that the whole Panama enterprise is chimerical, at this very day, upon the civilization of that

Isthmian canal until such time as the United | izing force in Europe. The latter is, of course, States shall see fit to construct one at Nicaragua.

How great an error this is may be seen in an article published on another page of today's Tribune. The account given of the work at Panama is brief, but it is sufficient to show how earnest that work is and how well-assured in the House on the National Defence bill and its prospects of success. A strong company has between two and three thousand men at work on the canal, at both ends and in the middle, and substantial progress is being made. such as shows the practicability of the scheme and promises its completion at a not distant date. The original plan of a tidewater canal, without locks, has been abandoned, as it was evident from the outset it nust be, and the present plan provides for a series of locks, and thus avoids the most difficult engineering problems which vexed the first projectors. It is entirely within bounds to any that a few years more will in all probability see the canal finished and in use by the commercial navies of the world.

This, then, is the situation: While the United States keeps itself hampered with the ill-conceived and obsolete Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and backs and fills and besitates over the Nicaragua project, an alien Power is hurrying to completion a canal which will form practically a part of the coast line of this country, and will be of more importance to this country than to all the rest of the world. And that canal will be un der the control of an alien Power. This Nation has borne the yoke of a repugnant convention for half a century just for the sake of avoiding this very thing. It has had chances in numerable to secure an Isthmian canal under its own control. It has even declared emphatleally that no Isthmian canal under other control will be tolerated. Yet all that goes for nothing. The canal is being built, and this country will have nothing to say about it. Perhaps that is a creditable state of affairs, and one to be regarded with pride and compla-

REASONS FOR PEACE.

A modern ship is a great machine. Like other machines, it can be used with the best results only by the most competent machinists. high degree of scientific and technical knowledge is requisite. The working of complicated engines in varying conditions of weather, with different depths of draught and at different rates of speed; the working of boilers, with different qualities of fuel; the effectiveness of greater or less natural draught, the quickness f change in direction at different rates of speed and different conditions of winds or waves, the measure of steadiness attainable for accurate use of guns at varying rates of speed and different angles of direction with the waves, are but a few of the many things which must be thoroughly studied in order to get the best work from the great machine called a ship of war. When any part of the complicated machinery breaks down, by accident or as the result of a hostile shot, the efficiency of the whole depends on the skill with which mechanics can remedy the difficulty.

Spain sent out a great Armada in days when seamanship and courage rather than mechanical or scientific knowledge were required, though it was destroyed. But in modern times Spain has not been one of the foremost nations in any department of mechanical skill. Only about 3 per cent of the classified population is engaged in manufactures of all kinds. With enormous deposits of iron and other ores, Spain does little in their manufacture, and with sixty Mediterranean and fifty six Atlantic scaports the steam tonnage of Spain is less than 540,000 gross and the sailing tonnage less than 170,000, With about 200,000 square miles of area and 17,500, 000 population. Spain has 7,615 miles of railroad-less than Michigan alone, with a population of 2,000,000. Her exports to all countries are mainly of raw materials and wines, but were last year in value only about \$180,000,-000. It is not from such a nation that multitudes of skill-d mechanics are readily recruited, nor has Spain been able to man her navy by voluntary recruiting.

It has been wisely said by men having large information at command that it is not possible to predict the fighting quality of an army, man for man, until it has been tried. Neither can the fighting quality of a navel force be predicted, so far as it depends upon the courage, the temper and discipline of men. But when it comes to the use of machinery it is somewhat less difficult to judge whether a nation almost wholly destitute of familiarity with its use or construction, or with mechanic arts in the higher branches, will supply a force of high average efficiency. It is not many days since a mere gunner's mate on one of the great war shins now off Key West by Instant comprehension and action prevented an accident which would have sent the great vessel to the bottom. It was not his business to know all about electrical machinery and wires, nor was it his business to strike from the hands of an officer a connection which would in another second have proved fatal. But he knew enough and was quick enough to save the ship. Men of that type can be trusted to get the best results from complicated machinery, while some others capnot.

Because no civilized man wants war, or thinks lightly of the loss and the suffering it must involve, it is timely to call attention to the vast difference between a nation of 73,000, 000 people, more than half mechanics or familiar with the use of machinery, and a nation of less than 18,000,000 people, of whom not one in twenty has any such training or familiarity. Physical courage, personal prowess in feats of arms, gave the Spanlards and others their places in the world's record a century or more ago. It is no humiliation to Spain to say that her people cannot hope to match this Nation in the construction and use of modern machinery. And in those days war is chiefly a matter of handling machines.

THE WOE OF RUSSIA.

Russia s a great Empire. That is to be conceded by friend and foe alike. Whether her destiny be or be not to dominate Europe and the Eastern World, she is assuredly at this time one of the greatest of the great Powers. Her own boast is that she will one day make all nations subject to her will, and that she will actually do so is the fear of not a few thoughtful and judicious observers. If we judge merely from external indications, from the area of her territory, the size of her army, her success in many scenes of aggression, such an outcome seems by no means improbable. But such judgment is not just. There is no more positive lesson in history than that a nation's destiny depends upon its internal organism and character rather than upon its external manifestations. Judging Russla by that rule is less easy than by the other, but it is far more convincing, and it leads to far different results.

Of the domestic condition of Russia the world knows little. It gets a glimpse into that darkened Empire now and then, and it is like a glimpse into an inferro. One such is given to day, in an article published elsewhere in The posure of corruption, little interest in Panama | Tribune, of which the worst that can be said has been felt, or at least manifested, in this is that it is entirely accurate. It is a tale of

and that all the world is bound to wait for an | Power which some acclaim as the chief civilan idle boast. But what is serious is that such social conditions should exist in the capital of an Empire-and, indeed, throughout the Empire -that leads the Concert of the Powers, and that stubbornly refuses to admit within its borders any influences that would ameliorate those conditions.

There is the dreadful fact. The thousands in that hideous den are but types of millions all over the Empire and practically nothing is being done to improve their condition. The Russian system dooms them to the slums, and so abased are they in spirit that they make no protest. They have no aspiration to, no conception of, anything better. What profit is it that Russia seizes Chinese ports, transforms the Euxine into a Russian lake, and spends 90,000,000 rubles for extension of sea power? A nation of helets cannot rule the world. It is not the opposition of Great Britain nor the merace of Japan, nor yet the legions of the Dreibund, that checks and will check the march of the Slav. It is the weight of ten million panpers, tramps and criminals at home. That is the crushing load. To abolish the Viazemski Monastery would be better than to acquire Port Arthur. To give prosperity and progress to the degraded and dying millions at home would be far better than to conquer strange millions in a foreign land.

ORTHODOXY AND LIBERALISM.

The fact has been published that many Presbyterians from all parts of the country have written to Professor McGiffert, of the Union Theological Seminary, in this city, begging him to resign his chair in the Seminary so as to spare the Church the necessity of putting him on trial for heresy. The good latent of those who take this ground cannot be questioned. At best a heresy trial does serious harm to the Church, and, coming so soon after the bitter controversy evoked by the trial of Professor Briggs, another similar trial in the Presbyterian Church would undoubtedly work grave injury to the Church. But to an outside observer it is not clear how Professor McGliffert's resignation from Union Seminary would settle the issue raised by his book. He would still remain a Presbyterian minister, and the question is whether a Presbyterian minister can hold the views of the Lord's Supper which Professor McGiffert has published. In a case like this a policy of avoidance seems hardly feasible or wise. And certainly the Presbyterian Church does not want to go on record as say ing that its ministers can believe what they please so long as they do not occupy official positions of authority. Nor is it likely that Professor McGiffert, being a sincere and courageous man, would be willing to dodge the questions brought to the front by his book.

But, it will be asked, if Professor McGiffert is an honest man, why does he not withdraw from the ministry of a Church whose doctrines he repudiates? This is the favorite method adopted by "The New-York Sun" in dealing with similar cases in all the churches. Although, like Gallio, it cares for none of these things, with brazen cynicism it has consti tuted itself the champion of orthodoxy, and it has coarsely denounced as infidely every earnes man in the Christian Church who has found himself compelled to reject some traditional views of Church doctrine. In point of fact, however, the issue is by no means as simple as this view of it would indicate. St. Paul and the other Apostles did not leave the Jewish Church until they were expelled from it, although their teaching revolutionized the whole system of Judaism. They took exactly the same ground taken by the loyal liberal Churchmen of to-day, namely, that they owed their first allegiance to the truth, and that Christianity was, in effect, the fulfilment of the Jewish law. Instead of leaving the Jewish Church they asserted their right as Jews to reinterpret its formularies in the light of Christ's teachings So, also, Luther did not feel it his duty to leave the Roman Church: he was turned out of it Nor did Wesley ever leave the English Church Revolutionary as his teachings were from the point of view of Anglicanism, he stoutly maintained his right to hold and teach them, because he believed them to be true. And his first allogiance was to truth, and not to the traditional conceptions of the truth then cur-

ron. And this is the ground on which the liberals in the Presbyterian Churca are standing today. As a writer in "The Independent" expresses it, there is to-day no "zone of outer "darkness to which with any Scriptural basis, "we can consign devout scholars who differ with "us even on matters which some brethren con-"sider vital. He who is Christ's may rightfully "claim from his Lord his spiritual heritage where a gracious Providence has placed him. There he will find the duty of bumbly seeking "truth as it is in him, and reverently proclaim-"ing it." Dr. Henry M. Fleld, whose loyalty to the Presbyterian Church will not be questloned, takes the same ground. Speaking of the Westminster Confession, he says: "I do not . . . make any profession of believing "it verbatim et literatim. I accept it for substance of doctrine, as that which is taught in the Holy Scriptures. . . . Our faith must be, to some extent, like our scientific discov-"erles, in a state of growth. All our knowl-"edge is but approximate. We see through a "glass darkly." He regards the confession as a goodly house builded by the fathers. But "If "now the ancient rafters begin to creak, by "and by the house may have to give place to "one newer and better." In a word, the position of the liberals may be summed up in thes words: "We take truth for authority, and not authority for truth." And on that platform they maintain their right to remain in the Church so long as they accept loyally the great fundamental principles on which Christianity la built.

The net result thus far of surrendering th East River Bridge to the trolley companies is confusion to the public and loss to the tax-

payers.

During the debate on the Good Roads bill, which passed the Senate on Thursday, Senator Wray said in reply to a question about the cost Every cent spent will be an interest-bearing investment." That is not imagination, but fact demonstrated by universal experience.

"The London Chronicle" declares that both France and Germany are casting covetous eyes toward Liberia, and that either would like nothing better than to annex that somewhat torpid and languishing republic and put a little European liveliness into its circulation. Chronicle" adds that the labor problem flourishes on the gold coast, that the Krooboys are the most important people in Western Africa for porterage and other necessary work, and that Liberia is the most important nursery for Krooboy labor on the West Coast. The republic has not fulfilled all the hopeful expectations which accompanied its foundation, but has still served beneficent uses, and neither France nor Germany will be allowed to absorb it without remonstrance.

Rosecrans was a reminder that Ohio has been the Mother of Generals.

The anti-sanitation riots in Bombay are exasperating and disheartening. Because of paputar lack of sanitation the plague broke out, and the people began to die like flies in a frost, British officers interfered, and at risk of their own lives enforced sanitary laws. Thus the plague

was suppressed and the people were saved. But the people murmured against cleanliness. The sanitary prescriptions were relaxed. The plague came back. And now the British are trying to suppress it again, and the people are rioting against them. What is to be done with people who prefer disease and death to cleanliness and health? That is the present Indian

The announcement that Spain will pay the interest on her debt promptly, and in gold, is to be welcomed. It indicates that she will spend her income in maintaining her credit, and not in purchasing warships; a most sensible thing for her to do.

PERSONAL.

Henry W. Green, of Trenton, who succeeds his father, Charles Ewing Green, as a trustee of princeton University, is a grandson of Henry W. Green, formerly Chance for of New-Jersey, who was also a trustee. For five generations the Green family has been represented on the Board of Trustees of Princeton.

The unveiling of the Leconte de Lisle monument in the Luxembourg Gardens has been fixed for early in May. The monument, which consists marble group representing Poesy bending over the bust of Leconte de Lisie, will be one of the ornamenting the Poets Garden. An appeat has also been issued asking for subscriptions toward the crection of a statue to the late General Bourbaki. It is intended that this monument shall be placed in one of the squares of his native place. Pau.

President Walter, of the Lehigh Valley Rallroad, will make his home in South Bethlehem, Penn., in the mansion formerly occupied by H. Stanley Goodwin, who was for many years general superintendent of the Lehigh Valley lines. Mr. Walter will have offices in South Bethlehem, Philadelphia and New-York. His decision to move to South Pethleshem has evoked considerable enthusiasm in the Lehigh Valley, where people take a good deal of personal interest in the road which has been a closely identified with the development of that region.

"The Birmingham Post" says that the statue of be the form of the public memorial to the well-known author f "Tom Brown's School Days" will not be erected at Rugby until toward the end of not be erected at Rugby until loward the chi of the work bas been intrusted to Mr. Brock, R. A., and it is understood that the figure will be of marble, somewhat larger than life-size, and wil represent the late Judge in morning costume. The actual site has not yet been definitely settled, but most likely it will be in a nuble snot in the town. The cost of the stotue, which amounts to fl.000, has already been subscribed. been subscribed

J. Sterling Morton, formerly Secretary of Agriculture, says in a letter protesting against the cutting down of evergreeas for Christmas decorations that last year more than twenty million Christmas trees were put on the market.

A reception will be given by the Ligue Litteraire, of Boston, to René Doumie, the French critic, on the eve of his departure from that city. It will take place from 4 to 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 15

James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, says: "I am continually haunted by the fear that my trunk will be lost, so I go about the country with a grip. In case there is ever a fearful railway accident and among the debris is a value with an arm attached among the debris is a value with an arm at to it firmly, they may bury it, without furthe tification, as the fragments of the Hocsier p

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser, of St. Paul, controls fifteen million feet of standing white pine.

"Now, my son," began the father, the next ever mind the lecture, pop; didn't you ever "Well my boy it's a great many years ago-at least fifty " "Fifty years, pop! Don't you think the town needed another coat?"—(Yonkers Statesman,

A Glens Falls teacher war trying to impress on the class the lessons of Washington's Birthday, and among other questions she asked:

"If the Southern Confederacy had succewhat would Washington have been the Father of?" "Twins," was the prompt reply of one of the boys,

THE TENDER-HEARTED EDITOR. The editor's wastebasket was
A thing of willowy graces.
With silken ribbons intertwined,
And fanciful with laces.
You see, he meant the poet's lines
Should fall in pleasant places.
—(Philadelphia Pulletin.

World," that he recently saw the following no tice in a Roman Catholic Church in Mexico following numbers obtained the prize, and the lucky holders may be assured that their loved ones

Pueblo, Mexico, says, in "The Christian Endeavor

Ticket 41- The soul of Mme. Calderon is made

happy forever.
"Ticket 782-The soul of the aged widow Franeisea de Parras is forever released from the flames

which four bleeding and tortured souls will be released from Purgatory to Heaven, according to the four highest tickets in this most holy lottery. Tickets, \$1. To be had of the Father in charge Will you, for the poor sum of \$1, leave your leved

ones to burn in Purgatory for ages?"

At a Dublin County court recently 1 was very much interested in the following case:
Judge—Who is it that brings the allegation against the prisoner at the bar?

X 99-Plaze, Yur Wurshup, O'm the allegator.
Indge—What's the charge?

X 99-Well, plaze Y'ur Wurshup, O'l was on my bate, as usual, when C'l saw a man with a box creating a disturbance in the road. "What are ye doing there?" says Ot. "O'lm going to lave that box here," says Ot. "Shure ye can't lave it there," says Ot. "Well, O'l've left it there," says he, "Come out of that," says Ot. "O'l'm not in it," says he. "It's ag'inst the window." With that Ol struck him and missed him. Thin Ol hit him ag'in in the same place, but he hits me a blow on the nose wid his fist, and says, "A friend in need is a friend indeed."—(Answers.

A Parisian hairdresser received an offer a few weeks ago of eighty pounds of hair from a convent near Tours. This represented the tress three hundred novices, who, upon entering the convent, were obliged to have their locks shorn.

Mrs. Green (who thinks of hiring)—But is the girl honest? Can she be trusted?

Mrs. Brown (the girl's former mistress)—You need not be in the least alermed. She is perfectly idented. All the time she was with me I never knew her to take a thing—not even my advice as to how things should be done.—(Bosion Transcript.

"The Watchman" (Baptist), of Postop, is willing to concede that people who go on Sunday excursions are "not necessarily idle, intemperate or

HANDS ACROSS THE FLAG "In times of peace I am a Democrat,

"In times of peace I am a Democrat,

But at present I sin't thinkin' much o' that,

Byosh!

When there comes a foreign enemy to slam

And the Stars and Stripes are waved by Uncle Sam

An American's the kind o' chap I am,

B'gosh!

"The President who's runnin' things is mine.

B'gosh! He'll find your humble servant right in line.

B'gosh!

At present I'm a Yankee through and through.

My polities is old Red-White-and-Blue—
Hurrah for Uncle Sam, and for Bill McKinley, too.

B'gosh"

"Here's a hand for you, my brother, put 'er there, B'jinks'.
You're the kind of stuff I honor, so you nir, B'jinks'.
I'm a good Republican until the day.
When our foreign foemen go to gittin' gay—
Then wave the starry banner and put politics away,
Wjinks!

"The Consul at Havana town is mine,
B'jinks'
He's the sort of chap we need in our line,
B'jinks'
One tent is big enough for you and me,
We've a platform now on which we can agree—
Hurrah for United Sam and for Fitzhugh Lee,
E'jinks'
—(8. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader. New South Wales last year paid out \$180,000 for

the destruction of noxious animal pests. Among coots, pandemelons, wombats, wallables, kangaroos, emus, native dogs, flying foxes, kangaroo rats and

Our Paris correspondent, telegraphing last night, says: "An amusing question has arisen over the Gros Lot of the exhibition of 1300. The winner, a M. Giot, is a well-known collectivist. During some recent numerical elections at Ivry he made several violent succeiver against the Neo-Socialist candidate, declaring that the division of property was an argent and necessary doctrine. His brother now asks him to 'Socialize' a portion of the \$40,000 frances so luckly obtained, but M. Glot takes another view of the situation."—(London Chronicle.

HUNGARIAN SOCIETIES CELEBRATE

A PARADE, CONCERT AND DINNER TO COMMENO. RATE THE REVOLUTION OF 1848.

The members of eighteen Hungarian societies in and about New-York paraded through the lower East fide yesterday afternoon to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Hungarian revolution 1848. Three thousand people were in the parada which was led by fifty members of the United Hun garian Societies on horseback and wearing the na-tional dress. Fifty coacues followed, with the Committee of Arrangements and other leading members mittee of Arrangements and other leading member. Following were fifty more members on horseback and the remainder on foot.

The paraders assembled at Liberty Hall, in Raw Houston-st, and marched to Avenue C. and through third-st., Avenue R. Fifth at. Avenue A Kanene A Kane

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY

The marriage of Mira May Boyd, daughter et Mr. and Mrs. Francis O. Boyd, of Bard-ave, Un-ingston, Staten Island, to Luther B. Staddard, en Protestant Episcopal Church Cuffee. The Re. Dr. John Ecclesten, the rector of the church, and perform the ceremony, after which there will be a reception at the heree of Mr and Mrs. Boys which is next to the grounds of the Chicket Class Miss Coul Fourdrean, a crush of the bride will the maid of home, and Lies issued Boarer, Mrs. Frances Poblisson, Mrs. Ar. Florier Mrs. Lie Bonner, Miss Beatrix Homer and Miss Dorstha Kobbe will be among the bridesmands.

hallroom of the Astoria on Saturday offernoon and evening next for the benefit of the Lotagen, Haz pital promises to be a financial and social sicress The afternoon performance, in which fifty children will take part, is called "The fund Reception" relia Livingston Ch Miss Halrey, Miss Miss Barthelomew Whitridge, Miss Marcha Whitehend, Miss Fa both performances are in charge of ...
Hitchcock No. 8 East Twenty einth se ...
Sees include Mrs. Levi P. Morion, M. Beyce, Mrs. Henry T. Sicane Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, ...
Irvin, Mrs. James Barelay, Mrs. H. Mrs. H. Le Grand Canron, Mrs. Edmiller and Mrs. W. Starr Miller.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Stokes to Jules J. Vatable will be celebrated on Emist Tuesday, April 12 at the home of the bride's father. Themas Stokes. No. 8 East Fifty-third at. The eccessive will be performed by a Catholic priest. Mr. Vatable's best man will be his brother. Auguste 8. Vatable.

MRS. LITTLEJOHN'S FUNERAL The funeral of Mrs. Jounnie Littletohn, wife a

Bishop Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, of the Episconal noon at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, at Gar-den City, and was largely attended. The students of both the cathedral schools of St. Paul's and St. Mary's attended the services in a body. The office Stary's alreaded the services in a look. The official stating clergy were Hishop Potter, of New York, and Bishop Browster, of Connecticut, and the Rey. H. C. Swentzel, of St. Luke's Church Brooklyn. The pallboarers were Colonel Corswell. Dr. Charles W. Shields, H. H. Cammann, A. Augustus Low, John A. King and Alexander E. Orr. The burial was in the plot of the Littlejohn family, at Great Neck.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL ROSECRANS. Los Angeles, Cal., March 12 - Complete arrange-

ments for the funeral of General W. S. Rosecrans who died here yesterday, are not yet completed but It is probable that the funeral will take place at St. Vincent Church, on Grand-ave, on Thursday, and that the interment will be temporarily a Rosedale Cemetery, General Last, of the National Guard, has charge of the military arrangements.

BOLDINI PICTURES TO BE REAPPRAISED. The Secretary of the Trensury has directed a reappraisement of three of the paintings of which were selzed by customs officers in the store of Boussod, Valadon & Co. The reappraisement will take place to-morrow before Colonel J. A. will take place to morrow the flames of Purgatory:

"Ticket 811—The soil of the lawyer James Vasquey is released from Purgatory and ushered into heavenly joys.

Will take place to morrow the law to the parties of Mrs. The portraits to be considered are the oil painting of Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg and the pastels of Verdi and Mile. Concha. The first two were ensered at the Custom House as worth 250 each and the third Custom House as worth 250 each and the third The soul of Mme. Calderon is made er.

The soul of the aged widow Francias is forever released from the flames affler for souls will be held at this same of the ited-semer on January 1, at bleeding and tortured souls will be research.

COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS.

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN. From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

While Great Britain is not impelled by sentiment to cultivate the friendship of the United States, still there are many reasons why it should do so. The two nations have a common history up to a century or more ago. Both are commercial, in contradistinction to military Pewers Robin represent the highest civilization of the world Both represent its highest character.

NO DISSENTING VOICE IN THE SOUTH. From The Boston Journal.

From The Boston Journal.

The South sets an example of loyalty and unity in this crisis which should shame the few noisy recreants in the Northern States. "The flag that floats over the Capitol is our flag, and we will defend it." says Representative Meltae, of Arkansas. "Whether this is a peace measure or a war measure, our people are for it, and you will not hear a dissenting voice in the South." This a spoken in the spirit of the true American.

MIGHTY HARBOR DEFENDERS. From The Evening Wisconsin.

Yesterday's anniversary of the battle between the Moniter and the Merrimae, thirty-six years ago, revived interest in the monitor type of warship, which has survived the improvements of a third of a century of naval development, and still serves as a michity harbor defender. Monitors are comparatively chean, and the United State should use the turreted ships for harbor purposes, while the sea-going battle-ships and crutsers attend to business on the high seas.

PRESIDENT OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY. From The Washington Star.

One of Mr. McKinley's first manifestations upon taking office was of a disposition to be Present of the whole country, and on terms of cordal godwill with all the people Callers at the White House, whether in office or out, whether seeking office or not, whether of much or little consequence in the political or social or business world, all met with a kindly welcome and considerate treatment.

DEATH OF GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Prom The Boston Globe.

Although General Rosecrans failed to attain the eminence which was predicted for him during the first two years of the war, he proved himself a brilliant strategist and a brave leader. But for his splendid successes in West Virginia and Tennesses there would have been little, indeed, to cheef the minds of friends of the Union cause for months and months of fightbur. He emloyed a very large measure of personal popularity with his troops, and many a veteran will sincerely mourn for the death of "Old Rosey."

PRESENT CRISIS A SALUTARY ONE. From The Denver Republican,

From The Denver Republican,
Whether war shall come or not—and it will come unless Scain can satisfactorily explain the Maine disaster and will settle the Cuban matter within a very short time—the present crisis in the affairs of the Nation will be most salutary. Every true American will feel his heart beat more strongly as the reads of the patriothem now being displayed by the representatives of the people in the Nation's Capital. If war shall come, the United States will be ready for it.

FATE OF THE BELLANY COLONIES.

From The San Francisco Chraniele.

The Bellamy colories, founded in South Australia five verts ago, appear to have met the fate of all similar experiments to amage ideal communism a reality. They have all lost their communist features, and the operatele and acquisitive have absorbed the land and chattels. There is a dreaty monotony about these efforts to abelish seliashes, and greed that is enough to kill the enthusiasm of the idealist. From The San Pronoisco Chroniele.

UNITED BY COMMON TRADITIONS.

Another reason for believing that Great Britain sides with us in the present grave crisis is that stronger ties connect her with this country than with any other country on the globe. While the two countries differ from each other widely in many of their policies, they are, nevertheless, united in the common traditions and aspirations of the great Anglo-Saxon race. From The Atlanta Constitution